

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 681.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1799.

[Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office, at Lexington, which will be for a week to the General Post-Office at Lexington, if not taken out within a month—October 1st, 1799.

JOHN ANDERSON, carpenter; Alexander Adams, Robert Alexander, elq. Woodford county; Richard Ashton, co. chmazer; Jacob Alford, Garrard county; Samuel Armstrong, Hickman creek; Judson Brethren, Scott county; David Barrow, Montgomery county; Thomas or John Bernard, Samuel Broadwell, Meriton county; David Barber, David Bell, Bourbon county; William Baugh, Madison county; William Bishop, Colonel Abram Bowman, Robert Bowmer, Woodford county; Ephraim Burroughs, Garrard county; Stephen Bullock, Innis B. Brent, Edmund Bullock, Hugh Beatty, Eliza G. Blanton, 2; Edmund Blanton, John Brackmidge, 3; Capt. John Brown, to the care of John Tanner, Woodford county.

Hugh Cunningham, to the care of John McNair; Captain Samuel Groudon of Woodstock, Virginia; Thomas Conifant, near Stoner's Station; George Cheek, Woodford county; Samuel Hays, Clothier, to the care of Mr. McNair; James Crawford, elq. attorney at law, Winchester; 2; Catherine B. Cook, to the care of James Hughes; Lewson Clarke or William Hunter, on the Kentucky river; William Culbertson, Mathie Chip-lee, Thomas Gavens, Thomas Cox, jun. to the care of Robert Barr; the rev. Benjamin Craig, Robert Campbell, Jacob Claar, John Caldwell, to the care of the rev. Jas. Howe, Montgomery county; Ebenezer Corn, Clark county; Green Cay, Madison county.

James Dundas, chair maker; Thomas Dicketon, Samuel Davis, Samuel P. Duwall, Beverly Daniel, Old Springs, Clark county; Reason Dorsey, William Driskard, Garrard county; Dr. Amasa Delano, at Mount Sterling; Richard Dicketon, Richard Davenport.

John English, Hugh Emefon, near Georgetown; Heydon Edwards, Wilton Elliot.

Benjamin Futhy, Francis Flournoy, 2; Dr. Field, Clark county; Robert Fowler, Peter Fore, Shelby county; Simon Fisher, at Mr. Maxwell's; Andrew Frazier, John Ferguson, Scott county.

Mrs. Grey, to the care of Sir John Rogers; Mrs. Lucy Gentry, to the care of Martin Green, Madison county; Jesse Gange, Garrard county; George Grey, to the care of John Thompson; James Gold, Jeremiah Getty, to the care of Wm. Thornton; Andrew Garaud, to the care of Ebenezer Harris.

John Hamilton, Elkhorn; Wm. M. Harper, mal. John Hamill, Western army; Geo. Hamilton, Cynthia; Andrew Hanna, near Bethel Meeting house; Andrew Holmes, 3; toll Daniel Hughes, to the care of John Pollethwait; Archibald Hulton, Georgetown; Abraham Houfer, to the care of George Adams.

John H. Jones, Scott county; John Jones, jun. William Johnson, Woodford county; Richard Johnson, Scott county; Archibald Kinkaid, Versailles; Oliver Keen, Walter Kerkick, David Ker, near Georgetown; Mary Katts, William Kelley.

Gabriel Lewis, Scott county; John Lowrey, Jacob E. Lehre, Leavin Lawrence, maj. James Lemmon, Scott county.

Anna Maria Marshall, Woodford; Daniel M'Brice, to the care of John Davenport; 3; Richard Meridy, to the care of Mr. Pollethwait; Daniel Morrison, Richard Mackendred, to the care of Wm. White, 2; John M'Elroy, to the care of James Wier, William Macerar, to the care of John Small; James Morrow to the care of rev. Mr. Rankin; John Mastin, Thomas P. Maffie; William Maffie, Patrick M'Affrey, to the care of Mr. Leavy, Jonas Mercey, Brick maker; John Morton, Woodford; Samuel M'Geehan, William M'Geehan, to the care of John M'Nair; Hugh M'Ilvain, William Mackham, John Miller, to the care of Wm. Levy; the hon. Samuel M'Dowell, the rev. Mr. Moir, James Montgomery, Allen B. Magruder, Greenberry G. MacKenzy, Sarah Marshall, Georgetown; Mrs. Ann M'Gregor, Robert Middleton, 2.

Wm. Nath, near Georgetown; Wm. Nelson, Thomas Nichola, at Red's mill; John Overton, John Olsen.

John Pickett, Clark county, capt. Ab-

ner Price, Western army; Ebenezer S. Platt, Aaron Prather, jun. Mourning Pig, Francis Poytreis, Mathew Patton, capt. Walter Preston, to the care of Mr. Stewart; John Price to the care of Wm. Morton; William C. Porter, Logan county; John Porter, Logan county; col. Robert Patterson, Mr. Richard Phillips, Stephen Price, to the care of Wm. Alexander; William Prufe, to the care of Robert Rogers.

William Rid, col. David Robeson, 2; Samuel Ringo, capt. John C. Richeson, Daniel Radher, Renben Runyon, John Robeson, capt. William Richard, 2; James Reed, to the care of the rev. M. Rankin.

Daniel Shellar, Nathaniel Slicer, near Georgetown, 3; James Stewart, Clarke county; the rev. Samuel Shannon, Woodford county; John Simpson, Frederick Shafer, Elizabeth Steward, Clarke county; Lewis Sanders, Cornelius R. Suydam, Jesse Scott, Jonathan Stites, James Sneed, Richard Stites, Wm. Sutton, Georgetown, Robert Beverly Stuttsfield.

Meliss. Twinhum and Stewart, Hannah George & Benjamin, Wm. and Thomas Tharp, Gen. Robert Todd, Edward Turner, Madison county; Samuel Tharp, Cynthia; Wm. Talbert, Arthur Turner, Thomas Turpin, Woodford, Benjamin Turner, William Tremble, Clarke county; Buckner Thrullon.

Asford Violet, Thomas Vaughan. James Whittham, Clarke county; John Wallace, Hugh Wilson, jun. Dr. John Watkins, Jeremiah Williams, ty the care of Nathaniel Barker; George Walker, John M'Williams, Clarke county, Charles Wilkins, Adam Weaver, John White, Elkhorn; Philip Watkins, Woodford, 2;

Daniel Weible, James Whitehead, Joseph Wharton, John Williamson, Charles Ware, L. M. Whitehall, John Ward, Henry Watkins, Woodford; Thomas Wallen, Scott county, Mrs. Anna Walsh.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, will meet on the 19th inst. on a tract of land containing 900 acres. entered in the name of Benjamin Bowman—also 2000 acres, entered in the name of John Martin, on Stoners fork of Licking, one mile and a half from Paris, and then and there to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting said lands, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

DARL. MATHENY.

October 2d, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Madison county, on the 25th day of this inst. at Boone's old mill feat, on Silver creek, in the said county of Madison, to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting the special claim in an entry of 1000 acres of land, in the name of Andrew Hannah, assignee of George Smith, on a pre-emption warrant, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WM. HENRY,

Agent for the heirs of Andrew Hannah &c.

October 2d, 1799.
N.B. Such testimony as cannot be taken on the above day, will be taken the day following, at the same place.

NICHOLASVILLE.

TO be sold to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of October, it being court-day, the lots in the town of Nicholasville, judicium court-house. Twelve months credit will be given, and approved security required by

THE TRUSTEES.

August 26th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about one mile from Paris, Bourbon county, a bay mare, about seven years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, three white feet, a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter, appraised to 17l.

DAVID MITCHELL.

June 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about 3 miles from Winchester, on the waters of Stokes creek, Clark county, a SORREL FILLEY, two years old, branded on the near shoulder M N in a piece, one hind foot white, appraised to six pounds.

LEVI STEWART.

June 24th, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, in Sumner county, the 5th inst. state of Tennessee, two slaves. Jack, a negro fellow, yellow complexion, about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, bow-legged, thick lip'd, good countenance, very fertile, well discoufured, wifes to pass for a free man, says it was the cafe in New-York, (which place he is making for) but says he was sold by stealth in North-Carolina—had a number of clothing, a blue broad cloth coat, buttoned waist with silver, several shirts and overalls of hemp linen; spotted vest and breeches, spotted velvet dark ground, buckskin breeches and leggins.

Moses, a mulatto fellow, about six feet high, likely, well made, large feet, toes turned out when walking, a fear about his right eye—had a number of clothing, an old blue coat, red vest, coat breeches and leggins of buckskin, several shirts and overalls of hemp linen, home spun.

Each of the above slaves has a three point blanket, tolerably well filled with clothing. The above reward will be paid to any gentleman who will secure said slaves in any jail in the United States, and inform me, so as I may get them, paid by me,

ANTHONY SHARP.

September 16th, 1799.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS lately received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, and ordered at his store, opposite to the court-house in Lexington,

Coffins assorted.
Superfine broad cloth.
Double mill'd drab do.
Dish plains & half thick.
Fine wide blue coating.
Mixed, plain, twilled and striped do. assorted.
Flannels assorted.
Ting'd & rose blankets.
Veleteries, cruetaries & thickets.
Fine and coarse muslins.
Brown & rainbow'd do.
Childrens calicoes assorted.
Irish, German and Russian linens.
Which he will sell for cash, at a much lower price than he has hitherto.

Lexington, September 20th, 1799.

LOST,

On the road from Lexington to Washington about the 10th of June,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, with a silver clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever delivers the book and papers to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

B. Duke.

European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, July 20.

We read in one of our Journals the following letter, which we publish without any observation:

"The most atrocious and Machiavelic plan of treason ever conceived, at this time occupies the attention of a certain number of men, whom public confidence has called to the most eminent stations."

"The most urgent reasons prevent me from mentioning the names of these infamous wretches, who have not feared to capitulate with tyrants."

"To avert their daring machinations, I trust it is only sufficient to point them out to all France."

"Inform all the citizens, that it is in vain they have for six years fought to create and consolidate the republic. Certain persons, despairing of its safety, have demanded the mediation of the Prussian government. The Prussian cabinet has made the following answer, which has been listened to without indignation and without surprize. 'The king of Prussia consents to interpose his good offices and his authority to establish in France a constitutional king.'"

"Inform all Frenchmen, that the idea of this culpable mediation is not abandoned; and that it is proposed to renew it the first favorable opportunity."

[Journal de Soir.]

England.

LONDON, July 25.

A letter from Dover, dated July 24; at two o'clock in the morning, says— "There is now, off this place, a very heavy firing; an engagement no doubt, it is very dark, and has a fine effect."

American Intelligence.

New-Jersey.

NEWARK, September 17.

FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO THE EXAMINER, PRINTED AT RICHMOND.

We this day present the readers of the Examiner with an extra sheet. We do not choose to put ourselves, or them to so much trouble on trifling occasions, such as a stock-jobbing forgery, concerning the desert and captivity of M'crean. But the contents of the following papers are of such immense importance to the public at large, that an apology is necessary for the Examiner's having given a translation of them, as quickly as possible. It might indeed be asked, why Congress did not call for and publish them in February last, when the president had, in the long run condescended to announce their existence? We shall not, however, attempt to draw the reader any longer from the perusal of the papers themselves. He may be assured that they come from a source which is perfectly authentic.

*We cannot positively say that these are the dispatches alluded to in the president's message, but we have an undoubted right to believe they are the identical papers.

Paris, 11th Fructidor 6th year.

The minister of exterior relations, to citizen Fichon, secretary of the legislative of the French republic, near the Barre-vien republic.

CITIZEN,

I feel with pleasure that the ties of society have obtained you some political conversations with Mr. Murray. I value, that numismat plenipotentiary. He has received like all the men who are at the head of the affairs of the United States the impressions which the British cabinet has had the address to give against us. He thinks the measures of his government right, and supports them. But he has reason, understanding, and a true attachment to his country. He is neither a Frenchman, nor an Englishman. He is a true American. I do not wonder if he appeared to you sincerely desirous to restore the good understanding of the two republics. I shall, therefore, willingly answer the questions which you put to me about different points, which have appeared to you not to be well understood by him. [Mal-etablis dans son esprit.]

I see between France and the United States, no clashing of interests, no motives of jealousy. The Americans are desirous to be fishermen, navigators, manufacturers, but especially farmers. Under all these points of view, their faculties are more at the expense of England than at ours. Why should we be sorry for it? They aspire to consolidate their national existence, and it is our interest they should succeed in their design. We should indeed have supported their independence with very superficial views, if we had been educated only by the single motive to detach them from England, and to leave them afterwards unsupported, on a maritime coast, weak rivals impoverished one by the other, and torn to pieces by foreign intrigues. We well knew that Great Britain would soon have appropriated to herself these scattered fragments. [ambassadeurs] and we should have done nothing useful for ourselves, if this sorrowful chance was not daily retarded.

What is, therefore, the cause of the misunderstanding which, if France did not shew herself the wisest, would bring from this moment a great rupture between the two republics? There are neither incompatible interests, nor projects of aggrandizement, which divide them. Lately distrust has done all the mischief. [Endre-nier analyse la defiance seule a tout fait.] The government of the United States has believed that France wished to have revolutionized America. France has believed that the government of the United States, wished to throw itself into the arms of England. One needs not be very knowing to guess which is the cabinet interested, that one of these events should give rise to the other, and which omits nothing to bring them about. [Il ne faut pas etre tres habile pour deviner que est le cabinet interesse a ce que cet deux evenemens n'aient l'un de l'autre et qui fait

Je ne puis le dire et sans les réserves propres à cet ordre de jour.

Let us begin but eyes on both sides. I am willing to admit, that the executive of the government of the United States may explain itself by either motive than those I have presumed. But let the American government understand on its side, that the French government is wounded, as it has been too well enlightened to have the views of agitation which the American government attributes to it. It concerns, a republic founded on a representative system, to strengthen and not to weaken the analogous establishment. The stability of the system among others is a necessary example among ourselves. In a word, France has both as a power, and as a republic, a double motive to expose to no hazard the actual existence of the United States. Accordingly, she has never thought of exciting war against them, or exciting civil commotions among them. Every allusion to the contrary is an insult upon common sense. This has been said down, it is natural to ask by what fatality the good understanding has not been renewed early. It is because acrimony having mingled itself with distrust, neither side has taken true conciliatory means. It has been supposed in the United States that the French government temporized in order to strike with greater safety. Hence followed a crowd of measures each more aggravating than the other. In France it has been supposed that the government of the United States wished only to support the appearance of negotiation. Thence there was a certain inflexion on pledges of good faith. Let us substitute calumny to passions, confidence to suspicions, and we shall soon agree. I have made my efforts to wind up a negotiation in this manner with Mr. Gerry. My correspondence with him, until the day of his departure, is a curious monument of advances from me, and of evasions from him. It is an error to believe that I have confined myself to vague protestations. In that series of dispatches, which will doubtless be republished at Philadelphia, I have made a choice of one, or the other Paris, in which you will see that I make very positive propositions, without any mixture of preliminary conditions. This letter has been followed by three notes concerning the articles under discussion; and I expected to have exhausted all the rest of this kind, had not Mr. Gerry refused to answer them. When I have been obliged to renounce the treating with this envoy, who placed importance only in knowing how a negotiation could be protracted [Une négociation se représente plus tard]. I have given him the most solemn assurances respecting the reception which a new plenipotentiary would meet with—it was far from me to intimate that the president should send him from the United States, instead of investing with diplomatic powers some one already in Europe. Still further was it from my thoughts, that the envoy should land directly in France instead of announcing himself from a neighbouring country. I was willing to say only that the executive directory was so much disposed to reconciliation, that every hesitation was superfluous; and that an act of confidence towards them, should encourage confidence on their part. I should be badly understood if there was found in my expressions a restriction respecting the nature of the choice which the president might make. I wished to encourage Mr. Gerry, by the marks of regard which his good intentions deserved, though I cannot dissemble to myself that he has been wanting in decision, at the moment when he might easily have settled every thing properly. Thence it does not follow that I considered him as the proper person. [Il ne m'en était pas que je le désigne.] I will even confess that I think him too irresolute to be fitted to sustain the conclusion of business of this kind. The advantages which I have praised in him are common to all the Americans, who have shown no partiality for England. Is it credible that the man who either should harbour hatred or contempt for the French republic, or show himself an advocate for royalty, could inspire the executive directory with a favourable opinion of the government of the United States? I should have disguised truth had I concealed any thing in that respect. It is not wounding the independence of the government [we presume that the minister means to say the American government] to point out the rock which we must avoid.

As to the mediation of the Batavian republic, and Spain I do not know that it is seriously mentioned, and it seems to me to be absolutely useless. The government of the United States might, in this situation of things, hesitate to refer themselves to their impartiality; and besides, I feel no point but what can be settled in a direct way.

I am sensible that the distance which parts France from the United States, leaves a large field to incidents, and there have been but too many already. But the executive directory is not to be diverted from the conduct which can best obviate them. Nay, the excess of provocation, has, for the future, cooled its effects. The government of the United States having surrounded themselves with precautions against an imaginary attempt, it would be justifying them, to pay any notice to these precautions. To stretch out the hand to deceived friends, is what one republic owes to another. I cannot help believing that the dignity of this attitude will convince the president of our pacific intentions.

Both governments ought specially to expect indirect attempts to alienate them more and more from each other. Their prudence will save them from this; and I shall cite but one example of it. You have told Mr. Murray, the truth concerning Dr. Logan; however, I perceive that, on all sides, they endeavor to make it believed in America, that we were negotiating with him. On the 7th of this month, a very infamous paragraph has been inserted in "The Hall Informed" (this is the title of a Paris newspaper). In it, they have intimated that guided by the citizen Thomas Paine, Dr. Logan had applied to the executive directory, as a secret agent. The Dr. has made bitter complaints of it to me. He had no need to justify himself respecting a fact, the falsity of which I knew better than any body. But he assured me that having met only once with Thomas Paine, and that in the house of a third person, (En mesme tierce) he found him really prepossessed against the United States, and assuming an influence which he had neither among them, nor among us; and that he had obtained himself from conversing any farther with him. After all, to obviate any misunderstanding I have engaged Dr. Logan to refer to another time, the experiments which he proposed to make respecting agriculture, and to return home. As to Mr. Richioux, of Massachusetts, I was ignorant, until this moment, that he was in Europe, besides a single word ought to be sufficient. We with for nothing but justice from the United States; we ask it; we offer it to their government.—They may rely on the fidelity of the executive. You will not doubt, citizen, that I approve the communications which your zeal has made you seek for with Mr. Murray, since I enable you to renew them officially.

Health and Fraternity. (Signed)
CH. MAU, TALLEYRAND.
Certified, conformable to the original in my hands, of which I have given a collated copy to M. Murray, 22d Fructidor, 6th year, to be communicated to the president of the United States.
Paris, 23d Ventose, 7th year.
(Signed) L. A. PICHON.

EXTERIOR RELATIONS.
At Paris, 7th Vendémiaire, 7th year.
The minister of foreign affairs to citizen Pichon, secretary of the legation of the French republic, near the Batavian republic.
Citizen.

I have successively received your letters of the 22d and 27th Fructidor. They give me reason to be more and more pleased with the course which you have taken in giving me an account of your conversation with Mr. Murray. These conversations, at first merely friendly, have assumed a character, by the approbation which I transmitted to you, on the 11th Fructidor. I do not regret that you have entrusted a copy of my letter to the honor of Mr. Murray. This piece which was delivered only to you alone, contains nothing but what is conformable to the thoughts of the government. I am perfectly satisfied that when explanations are once made, with confidence, between the two cabinets, acrimony will cease, a crowd of misunderstandings will disappear, and the ties of friendship will become the closer; as on both sides, they will know the hand which endeavored to break them.

But I do not conceal from you that your letters of the 2d and 3d Vendémiaire, which I received this moment, surprise me very much. Of what Mr. Murray is doubtful still, has been declared very explicitly, even before the message of the president to congress, of the 3d of last Messidor, was known in France. I had written it to Mr. Gerry, especially, on the 24th Messidor, and the 4th Thermidor. I repeated it to him, before his departure. A whole paragraph of the letter which you have received from me, dated the 11th Fructidor, and the copy of which is in Mr. Murray's possession, is consecrated to develop further the fixed determination of the French government. From this basis, you were right to advance, that any plenipotentiary whom the United States shall send to France, to terminate the differences which are

subsisting between the two countries, would unquestionably be received with the marks of respectful fulness to the representative of a free, independent and powerful nation?

[Above les paroles du représentant d'une nation libre, indépendante et puissante.]—We give these words in the original French of Talleyrand, as well as in English, more completely to satisfy the readers of the Examiner that the demands of the President have been complied with, to the very last title!

I cannot, citizen, persuade myself, that the American government, has need of further declarations on our part, to determine itself to undertake, (in order to renew the negotiations) the measures which their desire will suggest to them, for terminating the differences on pacific terms. If misunderstandings, on both sides, have prevented the explanations which were to be expected for that purpose, it will be believed that these misunderstandings once removed, nothing for the future will oppose any obstacle to the mutual dispositions. The instructions of the president to his envoys at Paris, of which I had a knowledge only by the copy which Mr. Murray has given you of them, and which I have received on the 21st Messidor, announce, if they contain all the dangers of the American government, dispositions which have only added to those which the directory have already possessed, and notwithstanding the former acts of that government, the provoking, and almost hostile measures to which they have carried themselves, the directory have shown that they persisted in the sentiments which are contained both in my correspondence with Mr. Gerry, and in the letter which I wrote to you on the 11th Fructidor; and which I have repeated above in a most explicit manner. Carry, therefore, citizen, to Mr. Murray these positive expressions in order to convince him of our sincerity, and engage him to transmit them to his government.

I presume, citizen, that this letter will find you at the Hague. If otherwise, let it that it should be sent back to you at Paris.

Health and Fraternity. (Signed)
CH. MAU, TALLEYRAND.
Certified, conformable to the original given to Mr. Murray, 16th Vendémiaire, 7th year, after having taken a collated copy of it, in order that the said original might be communicated to the president of the United States.
At Paris, 23d Ventose, 7th year.
(Signed) L. A. PICHON.

ARRETTE
Of the 28th Ventose, 7th year.
THE Executive Directory, reviewing their Arrete of the 12th Ventose, 5th year, concerning navigation of neutral vessels, loaded with merchandises, belonging to the enemies of the republic, and the trial of the disputes concerning the validity of maritime prizes; and considering that the 4th article of that arrette, in what relates to the rolls of equipage, with which neutral vessels ought to be provided, has given rise to abusive interpretations, concerning the rolls of equipage of American vessels, and that it is urgent to put an end to the disputes which result from it with respect to the navigation of the vessels of that nation.

After having heard the ministers of foreign relations, and of justice, they declare that by the 4th article of the said arrette, they have not meant that the navigation of American vessels, with regard to the forms of their rolls of equipage, should be subject to any other conditions than those which are imposed upon all neutrals by the 12th article of the regulations of 1744, and by the 9th article of that of the 26th of July, 1788.

The ministers of justice, and marine are, each in what concerns them, charged with the execution of the present arrette, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Lexington, September 26.

The wary king of Prussia, still pursues his old policies, a kind of neutral activity, and though he sides with neither party, he shews at different times, and when opportunity serves, a disposition rather hostile to each—No doubt he wishes to gain the title of pacificator of Europe; a thing which is not altogether unlikely, and it appears he is already displaying his science diplomatique for that purpose.

[Balt. Telegraphs]

We received nothing of importance by yesterday's mail—the following are the most important articles:

LONDON, July 25.

Three French frigates from Alexandria, had re-captured part of the flotilla taken by Sir Sidney Smith, before Acre.

In this action, Mr. Buxby was taken, and captain Miller, of the Thebes, was unfortunately killed, with part of the crew, from the accidental bursting of some bomb-shells.

PARIS, July 17.
Letters from Constantinople, dated 15 Prairial, June 3, say, "A report has been prevalent that Buonaparte had taken St. Jean d'Acre, and that another column of his army had penetrated to Damar, and occupied Mount Lebanon; but this report is not founded on authentic information. All that is known as certain, is, that about the commencement of April, Buonaparte had not raised the siege of Acre."
Le Moniteur, July 10.

For advertisements, see Gazette Extra.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my stable in Lexington, about twelve days ago, a bay and black horse, with a black mane and tail, and a C. L. of the same color, only rather darker. The horse has a large blaze, as long as his eye, and the coat has a fine smoothness. The horse is about 13 hands high, power and tract, about 5 or 6 years old, has been driven by me on my left side, near the hind end, where I have a scar, which occasions a very slight limp. Whoever will deliver the said horse and colts to me, in Lexington, shall receive the above reward, paid in money and all reasonable charges according to the receipt, according to the distance they are brought from.

GEORGE ADAM WEBER, Esq.,
October 2, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WISHES TO PURCHASE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF BEES WAX AND TALLOW, For which he will give a generous price in Cash and Merchandise.
JOHN CLAY.
Lexington, October 4, 1799.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, And is now opening for SALE in the Brick House, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, A HANDSOME AND VERY ORNATE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, Among which are the following Articles:

Superfine Cloths, Fine and coarse do. Ketchumers, Flannels and Castings, Blankets, Velvets, Ticklacks, Car dresses and Furbans, Hair Piece stuffs, Brown and white Irish Linens, Calicoes and coarse Muslins, Fine Cotton do. Plains, striped and trimmed do. Book and Jaconet Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Baitings, Family and table Linens, Tettamata and Spelling Books, Minors' Universal Geography—2 vols. Do. American—2 vols. Do. English and Universal almanacs, Staunton's Embossey, Scott's Gazetteer, American ed., Scott's Lexicon, Toplin's and Mul's Farrier, Cooper's Testicles, London Petrie, Weavers, weaving and	Scrubbing Brushes, Cloth and furniture do. Writing paper, Stationery and Wafers, Girth, spring and drawing Webbs, Plated and tinware, Carpets, Do. do. Bedsteads, and Furniture, A general assortment of Cutlery, Bed and bureau furniture, Carpenters' Adze, c. w. Axes, Hand, parrel, dove tail, &c. lock and key hold saws, Nail, mill and crescent do. Crowley's scales, Sheet iron and flat iron, Nails and Bradshaws, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Loaf, White, Havana and Muscovado sugar, Do. and Universal almanacs, Pepper and spices, Assorted Teas, Briton's, Coppers and Lead, Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards, Also, a few excellent double and single trigged Rifle Guns.
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All of which will be sold at reduced prices for ready money only.

N. B. The subscriber requests their indebted to come forward and make payment, or else their accounts by giving their notes. No further notice will be given.

N. BURROWS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Gallatin county, on the Ohio river, ten miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river, a BLACK HORSE, three years old last summer, 4 feet 8 inches high, left hind foot white, branded on the near buttock's G, appraised at \$9. Also, a BLACK FILLY, two years old this spring, a dam in her forehead, the hind foot partly white, appraised to \$1.

JAMES SMITH.

May 23d, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Salt river, Bullitt county, where the Louisville road crosses the same to Baiting town, a BAY HORSE, with some grey hairs all over her, two off feet white, with a blaze in her face and blind in the near eye, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, on the near jaw with a C and on the off shoulder with a B. Said horse is supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter and appraised to 12 pounds.

GEORGE MOTHERHEAD.

September 21, 1799.

WHEREAS I gave my BOND, to JOSEPH BERRY, for Twenty-five Pounds, payable the 25th day of December, 1797, in consideration of a part of a tract of Land, lying on the waters of Upper Howard's Creek, and it appears that the said Land is surveyed from him by a title of claim—These are to forewarn all persons from trading for said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until he makes use of a legal right to said Bond.

Joseph Garner.

citizens or subjects of any nation in amity with the United States, if retaken from the enemy within twenty-four hours, the owners are to allow one eighth part of the whole value for salvage; if after twenty-four hours and under forty-eight, one fifth part thereof; if above that, and under ninety-six hours, one third part thereof; and if above that, one half; all of which is to be paid, without any deduction whatsoever, agreeable to the articles herein before mentioned. Rates of salvage.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, seaman or mariner disabled in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to receive for his own life, and the life of his wife, if a married man at the time of receiving the wound, one half his monthly pay. Allowance of half pay to persons disabled in the service.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all the money accruing, or which has already accrued from the sale of prizes, shall be and remain forever a fund for the payment of the half pay to the officers and seamen who may be entitled to receive the same; and if the said fund shall be insufficient for this purpose, the public faith is hereby pledged to make up the deficiency; but if it should be more than sufficient, the surplus shall be applied as Congress may hereafter direct by law, to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen and mariners, and for such as may not be disabled who may merit by their bravery, or their long and faithful services, the gratitude of their country. Prize money belonging to the public, to be a fund to discharge the half pay, &c.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said fund shall be under the management and direction of the secretary of the navy, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary at war for the time being, who are hereby authorized to receive all such sums as the United States may be entitled to from the sale of prizes, and to invest the same, and the interest arising therefrom, in such of the six per cent. or other stock of the United States, as a majority of them from time to time, shall determine to be most advantageous; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to lay before Congress, every year, in the first week of their annual meeting, a minute and correct statement of their proceedings in relation to the management of said fund. Management of the fund.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That no rules or regulations made by any commander in chief, or captain in the service of the United States, for the stationing, designating of duty, and government of the fleet, or any of the crews of any ship of war, shall be at variance with this act, but shall be strictly conformable thereto; and that every commander in chief and captain, in making private rules and regulations, and designating the duty of his officers, shall keep in view also the custom and usage of the sea service most common to our nation. Private rules to conform with this act, and the usages of the sea-service.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,

President of the Senate, Pro tempore,

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

An ACT making Appropriations for the support of Government for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-nine.

Sec. 1. *BE* it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list, including the contingent expences of the several departments and officers; for defraying the compensations of clerks in the several loan-offices, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for the contingent expences of government; for establishing and maintaining trading houses with the Indians, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expences, the following sums be respectively appropriated, that is to say:

Specific ap-
propriations

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance one hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the expence of fire wood, stationery, printing work, and all other contingent expences of the two Houses of Congress, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the compensations granted by law to the chief-justice, associate judges, district judges, and attorney-general, district attorneys and marshals, forty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expences of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand and fifty dollars.

For expence of stationery, printing, translating of foreign languages, allowance to persons employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, in the office of the secretary of the treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For expence of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expences in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of stationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the office of the auditor, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Specific appropriations

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, five thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of fire-wood, stationary, printing, rent, and all other contingencies in the treasurer's office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For expence of stationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and twenty-five dollars.

For expence of stationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the register's office (including books for the public stocks, and for the arrangement of the marine papers) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, two thousand dollars; and five hundred dollars for a clerk.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the treasury department (except the treasurer's office) two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the expence of fire-wood and candles in the several offices of the treasury department (except the treasurer's office,) three thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine (including an increase of two hundred dollars, in consequence of an extension of the revenue and expenditures) one thousand two hundred dollars.

For defraying the expence incident to the removal of the books and records of the treasury department from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the several officers, clerks and messengers in each office, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensations to the several loan-officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the loan-office of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, during part of the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the clerks in the said office, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy cents.

For compensations to the clerks to the commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers in lieu of clerk-

Specific ap- hire, and to defray the authorized expences of the several loan
propriations officers, thirteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expences in the said department, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the department of state from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the secretary for the department, the clerks and messengers therein, four hundred and forty one dollars and thirty-five cents.

For compensations to the following officers of the mint : the director, two thousand dollars ; the treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars ; the assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars ; the engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars ; one clerk, at seven hundred dollars ; and two at five hundred dollars each, one thousand dollars.

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, refining, coining, carpenter's mill-wright's and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, seven thousand dollars.

For the purchase of ironmongery, lead, wood, coals, stationary, office furniture, and for all other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of fire-wood, stationary, printing, rent, and other contingent expences in the office of the secretary of war, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the war department one thousand dollars.

For the expence incident to the removal of the war department from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the secretary for the department, the accountant, clerks and messengers in each office, three thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-three cents.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand and fifty-five dollars.

For the expence of fire-wood, stationary, printing, rent, and all other contingencies in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For expence of removing the department of the navy, from Philadelphia to Trenton, during part of the summer of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, including the extra expences of the clerks, and messengers in the offices of the secretary and accountant for the department, four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents. Specific appropriations

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-dollars.

For contingent expences in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the keeper of the navy store, and his assistant; labourers employed in the store, portorage and store rent, three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor-general, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant surveyors, chain carriers, axe-men, and other persons employed, stationary, and other contingent expences in the surveyor-general's department, (in addition to former appropriations) nine thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars.

For compensation to the governor, secretary and judges of the territory north-west of the Ohio, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expences of stationary, printing patents for land, office rent and other contingent expences in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor of the Mississippi territory, and for discharging the duties of superintendant of Indian affairs, during part of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand three hundred and two dollars and nineteen cents.

For compensation to the secretary of the Mississippi territory, and for discharging the duties of secretary during part of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents.

For compensation to three judges of the Mississippi territory, during part of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents.

For compensation to the governor, secretary and judges of the Mississippi territory, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expences of stationary, office rent, printing patents for land, and other contingent expences of the government of the Mississippi territory (including eight months of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight) five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, accor-

CHAPTER CXXXII.

An ACT respecting Distillers of Geneva.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proprietor or possessor of any distillery situated in any place other than a city, town or village, and employed solely in the distillation of geneva, where such proprietor or possessor shall employ in such distillery any one still whose capacity shall exceed eight hundred gallons, from materials the growth or produce of the United States, may at his or her option be charged with and pay duty on the quantity of spirits thereat distilled, at the same rates, according to the proof thereof, as are now chargeable on such spirits distilled in cities, towns and villages, subject to the same regulations, provisions, penalties and forfeitures, as are established for securing and collecting the duties on other domestic distilled spirits.

JONATHAN DAYTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED—March 2, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

An ACT to regulate the Medical Establishment.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in the medical establishment of the United States, there shall be the following officers: A physician-general, who shall be charged with the superintendence and direction of all military hospitals, and generally of all medical and chirurgical practice or service concerning the army or navy of the United States, and of all persons who shall be employed in and about the same, in camps, garrisons, and hospitals. An apothecary-general, and one or more deputies, who shall be charged with the safe keeping and delivery of all medicines, instruments, dressings and other articles for the use of the hospital and army. A purveyor, who shall be charged with providing medicines, stores, and whatsoever else may be necessary in relation to the said practice or service. A competent number of hospital surgeons, who shall be liable to serve in the field, and who shall have the immediate charge and direction of such military hospitals as may be committed to their

Of whom officers of medical establishment shall consist.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL

Has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Market Street, opposite the market house, where he will continue the practice of medicine in its different branches.

July 16th, 1799.

Just received, and for sale by

GRAINGER & WHELAN,

At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyson,	Allum and Madder,
Tea,	Pins,
Hyson skin, &	Queen's ware,
Bismar,	Sherry,
Conce,	Wines,
Leaf sugar,	Port,
Pepper,	French Brandy,
Cogwarts,	All the best kinds.

Superfine Cloths,	Ladies' & Gentlemen's
Prints,	fashionable hats.
Hosiery,	

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W. Grainger.

Lexington, August 13, 1799.

A TAVERN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIEBARTS.
Lexington, January 18, 1799.
N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling utensils, bacon hams, venison do. dried beef, beef tongues, chow, &c. &c.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a stock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't well be recommended.

ROBERT BARR.
March 26th, 1799.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A quantity of Barley & Hops.

Apply at George Anderson's store, or A. Holmes's brewery.

Lexington, September 23d, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a negro woman, called NEELY, about 26 years of age, hand some and well formed, she took with her a black fur hat, white muslin jacket and petticoat, two white country linen, one of which she had on, with other clothing not recollected; also a good riding whet. I purchased her from Mr. John Bishop, formerly of Madison county, now living near Mr. Higgins, below Shelbyville. She was brought from Middleburgh in Virginia, some years ago by Mr. Bishop, and perhaps may endeavor to return back, at her 1st office, & I have been a party. I will give the above reward if taken in ten days, and if out of it, thirty dollars, and reasonable charges on delivery of said negro to

WILL. MORTON.
Lexington, 23d August, 1799.

For Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lubbock, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above. 400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln county house.

About 350 acres on Big Bush creek, in Green county. About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodsburg to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

Samuel M'Dowel.

April 9th, 1799.

ALL persons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will please to come forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court—July term, 1799.

John Marshall complainant,

AGAINST

James M'Bride, Henry M'Bride, William M'Bride, Anne Barker, Sarah Barker, and Elizabeth Barker, heirs at law of James M'Bride deceased, and George Bell and Margaret his wife, Brice Steele, Anna Steele, Jenny Steele, John Steele, Colin Steele, and William Steele, heirs at law of Andrew Steele deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants James M'Bride, Henry M'Bride, and William M'Bride, having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of next October court, and answer the complainant's bill: that a copy of this order be indited in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Tolls. CHMtp

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to every season, which they will certainly sell low for cash.—But from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of the act of Congress passed on the 31st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, entitled "an act regulating the grant of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen," and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north well corner of the seven Traces of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said traces; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuckers branch of the said river, at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line far to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plots and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at the office of the register, on or before the first day of the month of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot at said office, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day shall be peopled in choosing such locations as to the holder of registered warrants. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1803, be allowed to regular the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and furnished to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

5. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, paid on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day of

and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

A CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from purchasing or taking an assignment of a note, under seal, given by me to Joseph Turner, for the payment of one hundred & seventeen pounds, on the first day of March 1799. Dated the 13th day of February 1798—there is credit on the back of said note, for 26, 13, and 5d, dated May 12, 1798; as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law, or the title to the said bill is legitimated, for the payment of which the above note was given.

PETER SMITH.

September 1st, 1799.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

BY the county court of Bourbon county, will meet at Mr. Isaac Ruddle's mill on Lexington fork of Licking, on Saturday the 19th of October next, and proceed from thence to the place where the house stood, which John Haggins lived in, in the summer 1776, in order to take depositions, and perpetuate the testimony of witnesses for the establishment of Thomas Anderson's entry of 1267 1/2 acres, and William Griffith's entry of 1612 1/2 acres, and Robert Caldwell's entry of 1931 acres; all of which entries depend on the following entry—to wit: "Doctor Anderson enters 2000 acres on treasury warrants, Numbers, 11453, 11454, lying about an Eastwardly course from Ruddle's station, beginning two and a half miles N. E. from the place where the house stood which John Haggins lived in, in the summer 1776; and running a line from said beginning N. 25 East, 640 poles, then extending from each end of said line, S. 65 E. until a line parallel to the said line shall include the number of said land."

WILLIAM GRIFFITH &

JOHN FOWLER,

for Robert Caldwell.

IN THE PRESS.

And shortly will be published,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1800.

Containing besides other things, names to an almanac (some explanatory reasons why the year 1800 will not be Bissextile or Leap Year)

FOR SALE.

An elegant NEW STAGE,

WITH COMPLETE HARNESSES.

One half the price may be paid in horfes. Enquire at this office.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the third Tuesday in October next, at the court house in Washington county, the following tracts of land, or to such of such as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and interest thereon, being a list of non residents' lands transmitted to me by the auditor to collect the tax. The sale will begin about 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are sold, or the tax paid.

Francis Carter, 350 acres, Branch Fork waters. John Watkins, 400, waters Martins creek. John Read & Elias Ford, 15330. Daniel Coleman, 1500, waters North Fork Rolling fork. Francis West, 650, Bullbuck creek; 2000 Rolling Fork. William Huth, 2012 1/2, Poplar creek. Robert Galt, 1000, French Fork. John F. Chick, 400, Rolling Fork. Thomas Pollis, 1000, Pleasant run. Calban Barret & Henry servants, 15000, South Fork of Rolling Fork. Francis Carter, 350, French Fork. Anthony Hundley, 1675 1/2, 013. Martin James, 950, Rolling Fork. William Huth, 1000, do.

RICHARD BEALL, S. W. C.

ON Tuesday the 15th of October next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the plantation of the subscriber in Woodford county, a large flock of

HORSES, CATTLE & SHEEP.

On a credit of six months for one half, and for the other half of the purchase money.—Bond, to carry into the date, unless punctually paid, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers respectively.

Thos. Marshall.

N. B. Two Bolls, and eight or ten beef cattle, for sale in the mean time.

TO BE SOLD.

Or exchanged for a Plantation in the neighborhood of Lexington, A PLANTATION, containing five Hundred Acres of Rich Soil.

LAND.

SITUATE on the bank of the Ohio river, in Boone county, and State of Kentucky, fourteen miles below Cincinnati—there is on said plantation, a new house, 30 by 25 feet, with two fine chimneys; also a new house with a fine chimney, 24 by 18 feet, for a tenant, with all the necessary out-buildings; about 55 acres of cleared land, under good fence, twenty-three acres of which is in small grain, 12 acres excellent meadow, 2000 bushels of red clover; six acres sowed last spring with red clover, and are now bearing 300 bushels; 1000 apple trees, with an excellent mill. The plantation is bounded on one side by Mr. John Goble, and on the other by Mr. John Balle. For terms, apply to

William Morton,

24th September, 1799. in Lexington.

Note.—There is two mills, and one saw mill, within the distance of two miles.

To all persons holding Land Warrants.

THESE drawing, which the military Land Warrants granted by the United States are to be registered on, are located, and the subscriber intending to be present at the seat of government in February, under these locations, and to take place, offers to be to the public a location. He takes the liberty of offering, that he is at least as well acquainted with the different tracts as any other person. Perhaps this will appear more clearly, by observing, that he has spent nearly three months in the several counties particularly examining the tracts, to ascertain a complete and accurate information of the situation, quality, &c. of the land in the different tracts on which those warrants are to be located. Persons examining him with warrants, shall be well assured that he will locate them to the best advantage, as equally to their right of location which is to be determined by lot, according to law. He will also have them registered, if required, and pay any other necessary attention. For information respecting his services as a locator, please call on him at his agency. He is to be seen by me or them, they being accountable while in their position, as surety for warrants delivered to him (being endorsed by the holder) and for his performance, according to the intention of the business. Any person willing to satisfy himself further, will please to call on him, or his agency, then they may see such vouchers as he has to offer, and which he hopes will be satisfactory.

Mr. J. M'Nair, late surveyor Lexington, Kentucky, and Mr. John Vance, jun. are duly authorized to receive warrants for location and to contract for them in my behalf.

* 3c Joseph Vance, jun.

NOTICE.

AS I have some thought of removing from this place, I take this method of calling on those persons to whom I am bound for titles to lands, in any way what ever, to apply either to myself or Mr. William Seckner, who will hold ourselves in readiness to comply with all my land contracts, as fully as the nature and justice of the business will admit.

JOHN GRANT.

WILLIAM BUCKNER jun. his atty. in fact.

Campbell County, September, 1799.

DO hereby give notice all and every person from taking an assignment on a bond given by James Flanagan, to me and assigned by me to William Sanders, dated about the first of this inst. for a house and lot in Winchester, Clark county, as I am determined not to give priority, or make a title to said house and lot, as the said assignment was fraudulently obtained from me.

Henry Welch.

Sept. 25th, 1799.

W. MORTON & Co.

Have just received a quantity of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12

IF A D G W G L A S S,

which they will sell by the box, on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, 1st October, 1799.